

The Portage Sentinel.

A. HART, EDITOR.



RAVENNA, OHIO.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

SHEPARD F. NORRIS,

OF Clermont County.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

ALEXANDER P. MILLER,

OF Butler County.

Democratic Congressional and

County Convention.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Stark, Summit and Portage, will meet in Convention at Alliance, Stark County, Ohio, on FRIDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to put in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress for said District.

Each township in the county of Portage will be entitled to one delegate. The townships of Franklin, Randolph, Randolph, Seward and St. Lawrence to two delegates each, and the township of Ravenna to three.

The Democrats of the different townships in Portage county, are therefore requested to meet in their respective townships on Tuesday evening, the 29th day of August, 1854, at seven o'clock, and select said delegates. Also, then and there to appoint seven delegates to the County Convention, to represent the Democracy at said Convention, to be held at Alliance, Ohio, on the 29th day of September next.

By order of the

DEM. CO. COMMITTEE.

Nominating Conventions.

It will be seen by the notice of the Democratic Ex. Committee, published in to-day's paper, that Tuesday evening, the 29th day of August, 1854, has been agreed upon as the time for the Democrats of the several townships in the county, to choose their delegates for the County and Congressional nominating Conventions. The first of these is to be held at Ravenna on Saturday the 2d day, and the last on Friday the 8th day of September next.

It is desirable that each township should have its full representation. To accomplish this, we hope they will see to it, that their delegates are duly appointed, and we hope further, that the delegates thus appointed, will be sure to attend the conventions. The Democrats of the county, so far as we can learn, are thoroughly united, and every thing bids fair for a harmonious nomination, and a successful election. Let honesty and capacity be the first qualities looked for in a candidate. We have as yet heard no man's name mentioned in connection with any office, but who is competent to fill the place with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. Let Democrats continue to be united as they now are—let each man come up to the convention determined to labor for the harmony and success of the party, and victory is certain to be ours on the second Tuesday of October.

A gross misrepresentation.

The new and fearless editors of the Portage Sentinel, who "entertain no opinions upon political matters but what they are willing should be made known to their readers," embodied the "good opportunity offered" in their second issue of "cheerfully giving their views" on the Nebraska inquiry, and in a very explicit editorial declared themselves in favor of "going it blind" in sustaining the administration in all its schemes of partisan inquiry, especially that wicked, anti-democratic scheme of slavery extension, known as the Nebraska swindle. "Of course these Nebraska editors could do no less, when the Washington Union authoritatively declares that support of 'the Nebraska bill is a test of democratic orthodoxy.'" Our new neighbors on this test, are determined never to be found heretofore—Portage County Democrat.

We are surprised to see such an utter perversion of what we said last week, as is contained in the article above quoted. For the benefit of some who may not have read the article in our second issue, we will state that we said nothing about the administration one way or the other—and nothing either approving or disapproving the Nebraska bill. In regard to making it a test of Democracy we used the following language:

"We will here say, however, that whatever may be our individual sentiments, we do not regard the Nebraska bill as a test of democracy."

Again, in the same article, we said: "It never has been incorporated into our creed—never has formed a part of either our County or national platform. For ourselves, we can support any man for office in the democratic ranks, no matter what his opinions are upon this bill, so long as he is sound on the leading and long established doctrines of the party."

From the above extracts from our article, it will be seen that the statements of the Democrat (!) are utterly false in every particular. We are sorry that men occupying such responsible positions, should have so little regard for truth, as to publish an article, every word of which they know to be untrue. We again assert, (and we hope you of the Portage Democrat (!) will understand us,) that we have never made, and do not now make the Nebraska bill a test of Democracy. Neither do the Democrats of the State or the country. It is a matter about which they do, and may differ. You seem to think it very inconsistent, if not quite impossible for anti-Nebraska Democrats to co-operate with their old political friends, and act in harmony for the maintenance and success of the principles for which they have battled together for years, if they differ upon one single measure, but agree upon all others; and yet you can discover an admirable consistency in those men acting in political concert who differ upon every political measure except one, a measure in reference to which your union and all your efforts can effect absolutely nothing.

As far as the Washington Union is concerned, all we have to say is, that it has no right to make Nebraska or any other measure a test of democracy. Neither has any other political paper in the country, nor any political leader. Conventions alone, when properly organized, are able to institute tests of political orthodoxy. If the Union attempts

it, it will meet the disapproval of nine-tenths of the democratic papers of the country.

Forty-eight Northern Democrats opposed the bill in Congress. Have they all been read out of the party? No. On the contrary, they still belong to our ranks and labor with us for the advancement of our interests and the success of our party. Have the eight Democratic Representatives from this State who opposed the passage of this act, been read out of the party? By no means. They are still accredited and influential members. Does this look like making Nebraska a test of political orthodoxy? Is it honest in you, who are aware of these facts, to publish weekly, as you have done, such false statements in regard to the position of the democracy upon this question? But you may claim that all the anti-Nebraska Representatives in Congress belong to the Fusion party—that they are no longer Democrats. The facts are against you. But, for the sake of argument, suppose such to be the case. Why don't you send them back to Congress? You ought to reward them for their services in the cause of liberty. Have any of them been nominated by your party? No. They are not even spoken of as candidates for the Fusion ticket. What consistency! Your true motives are becoming apparent. You are not so desirous of advancing principle, as of securing power and profit to yourselves. You care nothing about the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. You would sooner vote for a Southern slaveholder for Congress, if he were only labelled "fusion," than for an honest anti-slavery Democrat. The inconsistencies in your professions and conduct are continually leading you into difficulty, and each step you take will only add to your embarrassment.

Repeal of the Nebraska Bill abandoned by the Abolitionists.

We invite the special attention of our readers, to the following article from the New York Evening Post, one of the leading anti-Nebraska journals of the Union. No paper has done more towards raising the issue of repeal—no one given stronger support to Anti-Nebraska, disunion movements. But a change came over "the spirit of its dream." Its Editor has seen his error and is honest enough to acknowledge it. He now comes out frankly, and acknowledges his cause to be unsound, and this issue of "Repeal" entirely "impracticable." The Post remarks as follows:

"It has been extensively proposed to restore the Missouri Compromise—to repeal the repeal. 'Let us see what prospect there is that this can be done. A House of Representatives could probably be elected, a decided majority of which would vote for the restoration; but it would require many years to effect a sufficient change in the Senate to get the measure through that body. As, therefore, it would be sure of a defeat in the Senate, it seems hardly worth while to discuss its chances of an Executive veto, for it would never reach the Executive. 'Is it, then, advisable to go for a measure which has no possibility of success? Should we not lose the confidence of the people in this practical, hard-working age, by wasting our time and theirs in advocating a movement which is absolutely certain to be defeated, and the certain defeat of which must be apparent to every intelligent person who will candidly examine the subject? 'We believe that the clear impracticability of accomplishing the restoration of the Missouri Compromise will render impotent every political organization which may be attempted on that basis. It is clearly our opinion, therefore, that it is utterly useless and idle to make this the issue.'"

We hope our Fusion friends will read the above article attentively. What do you think of it, gentlemen? You have been told repeatedly by democratic presses, that there was nothing practicable or tangible in the issue which you are trying to force upon the people, and for telling you a plain truth, you have abused them. Here it is in your own organ. You will be compelled to take it now, or denounce the Post as traitor to your cause. Which will you do?

Giddings Nominated.

Giddings has been nominated by the Fusionists for Congress in the district composed of Ashland, Trumbull and Mahoning counties. Two years ago, the leading Whigs of that district were desirous of forming a coalition with the Democrats, for the purpose of defeating him. Wonder what they think of the matter now! We suppose their views have changed, since DEMARS sold himself and the whigs of Trumbull over to the abolitionists. For over fifteen years at every election, Mr. Giddings has succeeded in making the people of his district believe that a terrible "crisis" had arisen, and nothing but his all-powerful arm could save the country. He has preached the same sermon over again and with like success, so far as nomination is concerned. He has shown himself by his course in Congress to be a man devoid of all political honesty. He has lost all influence at Washington, and is therefore a fit standard bearer of the piebald party which has nominated him.

We suppose the programme will be changed in this district for the sake of variety, and the free soilers sold over to the whigs. This, however, will depend entirely upon the kind of a bargain that can be made between the numerous "congressional aspirants" on the day of nomination.

SUPPER TO MR. STARKWEATHER.—A large number of the personal friends of the Hon. D. A. STARKWEATHER, without distinction of party, assembled at the Franklin House, in Canton, on the evening of the 9th inst., and partook of a repast with him, prior to his departure for Chili. From reports which came to us, it was a gathering together of his friends, long to be remembered. Among the toasts was the following: "Our Guest.—Hon. D. A. STARKWEATHER: Confident that American rights and American interests will never be disgraced in his hands, we doubt not an honorable mission awaits him in far off Santiago. The only regret we harbor—and all joys have an element in that—our country gains an able minister, we hope, for the time being only, we hope, a worthy citizen."

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.—A great Democratic mass meeting will be held at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Hon. Stephen Douglas, of Ill.; Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio; Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Ky.; Gov. Powell, of Ky., and other distinguished Democrats have been invited and are expected to be in attendance. The Democracy are invited to participate.

The Cleveland Herald in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The following is an article which we copy from the Cleveland Herald, formerly a Whig, but now a leading Fusion paper. We commend it to the consideration of our Free Soil and Fusion friends:

"There was some excuse for the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. As our United States Supreme Court have construed the constitution, power to pass a law for the capture of slaves in the different States, is vested in Congress: in obedience to that decision we law, although, if the question was an original one, we should embrace the Webster doctrine. We also recognize the right of property in slaves, hence the right to recapture them follows. In view of this state of facts, no sensible man can say that the slaveholder should be without a law to assist him in holding his property, and therefore there was an excuse for the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law."

Were a Democratic editor to write such an article as that, a hundred Fusion papers would denounce him as a traitor and a tyrant. We begin now to see why that pure liberty-loving convention at Columbus, were so careful not to say anything about the Fugitive Slave Law in their platform. They did; and hence it became necessary to adopt vague and uncertain resolutions, which meant everything or nothing, just as suited the complexion of those who were to stand by them. How do our Whig and Free Soil friends like each other's society? Of course you are all perfectly satisfied where such *oneness and harmony* prevail!

Will the "Democrat" tell us whether opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law is a test of Fusion orthodoxy?

Saratoga Convention. A Convention was recently held at Saratoga, N. Y. for the purpose of nominating an anti-Nebraska ticket, which illustrates the folly of any attempt at uniting so many discordant materials in the same party. Horace Greeley figured as principal manager. The Convention was characterized by "confusion worse confounded" from beginning to end. It finally adjourned without making any nominations, or even passing any resolutions either against the Nebraska bill, or the Fugitive Slave law. Three or four political gamblers attempted to manage the whole affair. This, of course, excited the jealousy of other aspirants, and hence the confusion. They will try it again, sometime in September. We give a few extracts from New York papers. The Troy Times says:

"It will be seen that Weed & Co., carried their points in every thing. No nominations were made; the resolutions adopted do not take ground in favor of the repeal of the Nebraska law, nor of the Fugitive slave law; but express the sentiment of the people against the aggression of the slave power, and their determination to resist its further encroachments. Abolition resolutions in favor of making nominations, for the repeal of the Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c., were laid on the table, or not considered at all. Fowler's Know-Nothing resolutions met the same fate.

The Troy Whig says: "The word 'Go' once given, a scramble took place in violation of all rule, understanding and sense. It was a miscellaneous one pitching into one another—sometimes in good part, and then again with much feeling and sometimes with harshness."

The New York Sun says: "This convention resulted just as we predicted it would. The wire pulling politicians played their game well, and had everything their own way. It was a game of false pretences."

Mr. Gibb, of Washington, one of the leading members of the Convention, thus briefly characterized it: "If called for to write an epitaph for this Convention, I would use that which was inscribed on the tomb of a child—'What in his name was done for? What in the name of God, was I begun for?'"

The Democrat (!) of yesterday says: "In the triumph of the people over this immense Nebraska fraud, every desirable reform, bearing upon the interests of society or the happiness of the people, will be advanced, whereas, should the schemes of the conspirators be carried forward to successful completion, without receiving a stern rebuke and check from the people, a cloud like the pall of midnight will rest upon us."

Sublime and comprehensive language, Mr. Democrat. We were not aware that you intended to bring about the millennial day so soon. You ought not to delude the world with light too suddenly. All the "reforms" What are they? We have supposed all along that your cry about Nebraska was only a cloak to cover up your real designs. Will you be so kind as to tell your readers what some of the "mighty works" are, which you intend to do? You ought not to be too modest in publishing to the world a list of your "desirable reforms."

THE RELIGIOUS TEST IN THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS.—We last week gave a telegraphic dispatch to the effect, that a number of reputable female teachers in Philadelphia had been deprived of their situations, on account of their religion. In the Ledger we find the following, which makes this "persecution for conscience' sake," worse than we supposed:

"Teachers, who have been declared competent by their proper examiners, and who have proved themselves capable by years of experience in the performance of their duties, have recently had this new and intolerant test applied to them by some of the late elected Board of Directors; and because they had faith enough in their religion to rest their hopes of future salvation upon it, they have been deprived of their present means of supporting themselves honestly and decently by their profession. Fifteen or sixteen of these teachers have been turned out of the public schools of the First and Second Wards because of their religious belief, though worshipping only in a different form, the same living God that the Directors do—if the latter worship any."

Strife of Sections and Races.

The Logan Gazette, a staunch Whig paper uses the following language in reference to the present Fusion movement: "There is a movement on foot, at the present time, which we sincerely deplore, for it can lead to no good; it must result in harm, it may end in blood. There are those who would instigate a strife of sections, a strife of races, a strife of religions. Sooner or later these men must be overwhelmed with the weight of public indignation we warn all to be very on their guard against such a party. This Union must be preserved; the land must be the asylum of the oppressed, and here, as it ever has been, religious liberty must flourish in full vigor."

Items of News.

UXFORD who assaulted DANA on the night of the rendition of Burns, in Boston, has been convicted by the Municipal court at that place.

CITY OF GLASGOW.—The British bark "Britain's Pride" arrived at Boston, Aug. 17. She reports that on the 12th of August in latitude 41, longitude, 56, 56, 5 west she passed a chest painted green with the letter G. B. City of Glasgow, in gilt, ornamented with a wreath. This is supposed to be a trace of the lost steamer.

Much of the growing corn in Alabama, is represented to be ruined by the drought.

MR. BURT, of South Carolina, has accepted the Governorship of Nebraska.

An old revolutionary soldier in Albany, aged 90 years, and named DURELL WILLIAMS, died in that city on Sunday last.

The cholera has made its appearance at Delphos, in Allen county, Ohio. During twenty-one days twenty-four deaths have occurred.

JUDGE SWAN.—JOSEPH R. SWAN, the Fusion candidate for Supreme Judge is lying very ill at his residence in Columbus. But little hopes of his recovery, are entertained by his friends.

A press and types have been sent up the Minnesota to start a paper at St. Peter's city, G. GORMAN'S new town.

The amount of defalcation of Mr. RICHARDSON, the collector of Oswego under the FILLMORE administration, is unknown, as last years account is withheld, but is not under \$60,000.

President HITCHCOCK has resigned his position as the head of Amherst College. He has filled that place since 1845 with distinguished ability. He retires because his health will not permit the continuance of the cares and duties which the place imposes.

HON. S. P. CHASE is to deliver an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Dartmouth College, N. H., at its next commencement.

A KNOW NOTHING VICTORY.—At an election for a member of Council, in the Second Ward, Allegheny, held on Tuesday afternoon, James Gardner, a person who was not known to be a candidate, was elected by a vote nearly double that of his opponents.

Upwards of 100 free negroes had embarked on the British steamer Solent for England, on route for Africa.

A New York Grand Jury have returned a true bill of indictment for murder in the first degree against Dr. Robert Graham, of New Orleans, for killing Col. Loring a few days since at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The astronomer HIND has discovered another asteroid.

About two thirds of the valuable portion of the engines of the steamship Franklin will be saved.

CHARLES KING, Esq., President of the Columbia College, has been chosen President of the Kansas Emigration League, of New York.

KNOW NOTHINGS IN MANSFIELD.—From the Shield and Banner it appears that a Know Nothing institution has been formed in Mansfield. The names of a number who took the anti-Republican oath are known. They are all Fusionists but two.

FRANCIS DICK, the murder is to be hung in Dayton, Ohio, on the 2d Friday of September next.

The citizens of Louisville, Ky., have voted on a proposition to appropriate \$100,000 to complete their school system which was carried by 1,800 majority.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Convention of Railroad Officers was held in New York last week. The companies represented were the Baltimore and Ohio, Penn. Central, Hudson River, New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads. The object is said to be to agree upon a common tariff for freight and passengers. Rumor has it, that it was agreed to put the rates at 20 per cent.

Cholera is more fatal in Boston at present than in any other city in the Union. For five days ending the 19th inst., there were 217 deaths from the disease.

The next elections will be held in Vermont and Maine, on the 5th and 11th of September.

Ex-Mayor Guthrie, of Pittsburgh it is said, will be appointed Third Auditor of the U. S. Treasury Department.

The N. Y. Express says, that Greene C. Broxon has reconsidered his declension, and agreed to run for Governor.

Washington Irving is cultivating his grounds and gardens at Sunnyside. He says his potatoes cost him about a sixpence apiece.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Pittsburg Post says: "Several individuals are very industriously engaged circulating a new and dangerous counterfeit fifty dollar bill on the Southport Bank of Connecticut. So well it is executed that even practiced judges of money can hardly detect the difference."

Rochester Bank, Rochester, New York—10's, letter A, variously filled up, in one hand-writing. Engraving and impression dark. Well calculated to deceive.

Manufacturers' Bank, Providence, R. I.—1's, spurious. Vignette, a female holding a staff, on which is a liberty cap.

Merchants' Bank, Burlington, Vt.—5's, altered. Vignette, a view of a church—State arms on left and.

Deposit Bank, Deposit, New York—10's, Vignette, three females. On left end an Indian, and on right end female head. Madison County Bank, Cazenovia, N. Y.—5's, spurious. Vignette, agricultural implements &c. Eagle on right margin—10's spurious. Vignette, head of a bear.

Why the Taxes are High.

A writer in the Carleton Companion, presents several reasons for the cause of the present high taxes, which are worthy of consideration. He is an able man, and perfectly familiar with the financial affairs of the State. We recommend the communication to the careful perusal of our readers. It was directed to the editor of the Fusion organ at Carleton, but we presume he will not attempt a full reply very soon. It would lead to a comparison of the financial management of State affairs under whig and democratic rule, and when this is done, and the whole matter set forth in its true light democrats have nothing to fear:

As you have claimed, as a Whig, to be the uniform advocate of "internal improvement," added on the people some half a million of dollars by the sacrifice of State stocks to the Wall street brokers of New York!

Was it the Locofocos that, without law or warrant, but with the treachery of faithless stewards, lent one hundred thousand dollars of the people's money, entrusted to their safe keeping, to the Columbus Insurance Company, which went by the board, and the money lost to the people?

What party was it that put their corrupt hand into the people's public offers, without legal authority, and abstracted therefrom two hundred thousand dollars, and lent it to the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company?

Who was it that handed over to the Democratic party in 1851, a depleted treasury, with the request of Mr. Auditor Woods to a Democratic Legislature to make provision for supplying a deficit of over two hundred thousand dollars, which the financial ingenuity of the preceding Whig Administration had occasioned?

Dastly, what party was it that exempted the banks of Ohio from paying their proportion of the public burdens, and put the same on the shoulders of the people in the shape of taxes, to the melodious tune of three hundred thousand dollars?

When these queries are answered by the writer of "Progressive Democracy," the people may then have some small indication of the cause of high taxes.

I will recollect when the Whig managers were running riot with the public money—embarking in the most visionary and uncalled-for projects, and I then predicted what time has fully realized, that dance who might, the people would have at no very distant day "to pay the piper."

If the editors of the Free Press claim to be the special patrons of "internal improvements," (among which we are willing to class the eighty rail factories of Ohio,) what then? Is it to be understood that although the improvements are made, in the shape of canals and turnpikes, that the moneys advanced to these facilities are not to be repaid to the lender?

And, as Whig policy has mortgaged every farm in the State to secure payment to New York and European capitalists, how is the money to be raised except by taxation? Surely, reckless as we know the Whig croakers to be, they would scarcely advocate a system of repudiation. Yet such must inevitably result from the doctrine avowed by Whig editors. But Ohio will not repudiate; she will WILLINGLY, NOBLY and FULLY discharge all her just liabilities, as a matter in which her honor and her honesty are concerned; but I would not much blame her good citizens if they grumbled a little at paying taxes for the bankers, and supplying the liabilities incurred by Whig politicians, from which the honest farmer and the mechanic never reap any advantage.

All the people want is truth, and truth is light. Place facts before them—nothing extenuate and nothing set down in malice. If paltriness editors and lying demagogues would, in place of mystifying facts, be frank and honest in their intercourse with their readers and patrons, and try to enlighten instead of debasing the public mind, corrupt presses as well as corrupt politicians would be at a discount. But darkness is the element of such nuisances—light would annihilate them.

Finally, Mr. Editor, when the managers of the Whig organ shall have answered the few simple and plain inquiries propounded in this communication, I will, perhaps, explain to them what "Progressive Democracy," has done.

A TAX PAYER.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—One night last week several stores and shops in our village were entered by burglars and goods and money extracted to a considerable amount. A search was commenced, and the villains were caught. They proved to be two young men, about 16 years of age, students in the Twinsburg Institute. During the same night they entered a store in Peninsula, and took from thence \$125 in money. They passed off some of this money, which was recognized by the owner, and led to their detection. They were arrested in Twinsburg, and false keys found upon them, which they were about to use in prosecuting the unlawful business. They were confined in an upper room until they could be otherwise disposed of, but during the night made their escape by jumping from the windows. We have not learned that they were re-captured.—Hudson Register.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE ON THE ISTHMI.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has been shown a letter from a person who went out a short time ago in the steamer Illinois to Aspinwall, and took the Golden Gate at Panama for San Francisco. It says that, after leaving Aspinwall, their party, comprising a number of passengers from the Illinois, embarked on the night of the 10th, and that on the morning of the 11th, they were on the Golden Gate, and going on board the Golden Gate, they found that out of the whole number who had left Aspinwall that day, only three were left. The rest were missing. No further particulars are given, but the writer speaks of the dangers and troubles of crossing the Isthmus as very great, and warns his friends not to think of going to California by that route.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ILLINOIS.—A man named Markie, living in the vicinity of the Saline coal mines in Illinois, had lost some chickens and suspected one of the miners of stealing them. Going out, accordingly, with a loaded gun, he found his intended victim with another miner, sitting on a log, and taking deliberate aim, fired twice, barely missing him each time. He then seized the poor fellow, who was a German, and dragged him back to his house, and asked his wife if that was the man who stole the chickens. The wife said it was, when Markie plunged a knife in the unfortunate man's breast, from the effects of which he died, after two days' suffering.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN TRADE.—The Salem (Mass.) Daily Journal of August 14, says that there were eighteen foreign arrivals at that port on that day, a greater number than ever occurred in one day before. They were all from British Provinces, laden with wool, coal, lumber, and plaster.

The whole number of vessels in port August 14, was twenty-two, and the Journal expects a greater increase of Provincial trade under the Reciprocity Treaty.

Wheat Crops in the West.

In Northern Illinois and throughout Michigan the wheat crop is abundant. The Wisconsin Argus says: "We are glad to see that our State exchanges generally, speak encouragingly of the yield of the wheat crop. The bad weather has not caused as much injury as was feared. The crop has generally been secured in a fair condition."

The harvesting in this region is now about finished, with the exception of some late oats, and the grain is nearly all stacked. The crop just secured is a large one, and not as much has been lost by bad weather and scarcity of labor as it was anticipated some time since there would be.—Beloit Journal.

We are happy to say that the wheat crop has turned out well in general throughout the whole north-western country.—St. Croix Journal.

Our Wisconsin Farmers have reaped a golden harvest this year. Should even the present prices be maintained they are all rich.—Beloit Democrat.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes under date of July 21st, as follows:

"The fine weather which set in last week, after a long period of rain, has continued without interruption, and the statements from all quarters as to the appearance of wheat, and the rapidity with which it is ripening, are such as to create the most sanguine expectations. Should no unfavorable change occur, the season will unquestionably be one of the most abundant ever known, but, even admitting the possible return of bad weather, the growth and condition already attained are such that some practical persons assert we are certain, under any conceivable circumstances, of a return twice as great as that of last year."

"When, in connection with these reports, it is also stated that there is a prospect this season, for the first time in seven years, of the potato crop being preserved both in Great Britain and Ireland, it will be understood that the anticipation respecting the future cheapness of food in this country must be of the most encouraging kind. From the continent likewise, the information on the subject continues to be highly satisfactory, although, in the wine-growing countries, especially France and Portugal, severe drouths seem likely to be experienced from an intense re-appearance of the grape blight."

SEWICKLY VALLEY, Pa., Aug. 5. DROUGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The drouth has used up here. A crop of wheat was not expected, and I doubt whether there was enough cut, to seed our section this fall.—Grass one-third of a crop. Oats will not average one-fifth. Potatoes will not yield the seed, and the prospect for corn is poor. My stock have been fed on green corn for some weeks past, of which I always drill in one or two acres, in June, for food for my milk cows and stock hogs at this season when pastures are usually short. I commenced feeding hay this morning.

P. A. W.

THE CROPS.—We understand that the crops of various kinds, with the exception of fruit, throughout Camden county, and the lower counties of West Jersey, are exceedingly good, and will yield more than a usual average.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND HANGED.—We take the following from the Parkville Luminary of the 8th:

Just as we were getting ready for press, the particulars of a most shocking affair and hanging have been narrated to us. The occurrence was at Smithville, Clay county, on Monday afternoon. One man, John W. Douglas, was killed; Wm. Ross, and Squire John W. Ross, father and son, were dangerously stabbed—not expected to recover; also, Ira Tritt, badly stabbed. The perpetrators, Samuel Shackelford, William Shackelford, and John W. Callaway, have been hanged by the enraged citizens.

The Shackelfords are said to have been connected with a gang of horse thieves that who committed depredations in the neighborhood, great indignation existed, so far as to pass resolutions ordering them to leave the place, which they refused to do. Prior to this, Douglas had been instrumental in tracing a mule to Sam Shackelford, who consequently owed Douglas a grudge, and on Monday last the two met and had an altercation at Smithville, which ended so fatally.

We understand that Douglas shot at Shackelford, slightly wounding him, and that his brother William stabbed Douglas. The Rosses interfered, but were overpowered by the Shackelfords and Callaway, and cut down—they will not probably survive. Samuel Shackelford stabbed the man Tritt. Callaway and the Shackelfords subsequently took refuge in neighboring houses. An immense crowd of citizens speedily collected at the place, surrounded the houses, and about dusk, William Shackelford was brought out and forthwith hanged. Shortly afterwards Callaway was hanged beside him—having previously confessed his complicity with the others in horse stealing. Samuel Shackelford, who had been wounded by a pistol shot, was said to be dangerously hurt; but this not being true, about 11 o'clock at night, he too was dragged out and hanged. On this (Tuesday) morning the bodies were cut down.

The most intense excitement prevails throughout the vicinity. In the meantime, we obtain from comments, having simply stated the facts as they were given us.

FUSION CANDIDATE.—The "fusion" convention of Michigan nominated Kinsley S. Bingham for Governor. He was an abolitionist of course. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that Mr. Bingham was formerly deputy sheriff in Onondaga county, New York, and ran away from there to Michigan, carrying with him a considerable amount of money collected on executions, for which his bail had to pony up.

The writer says he knew him there; and he gives the names of several persons who will prove what he states to be true.

THE "REPUBLICANS" party of Michigan, Mr. Greeley thinks, will sweep all before it.—Like enough. What can an honest Democratic candidate do against such an honorable and popular opponent.—Pitts. Post.

A DUMB WITNESS.—On the trial of a woman named Sarah Morgett, charged with infanticide, at Greenfield, Vt., the only witness by whom the fact of the killing could be proved was a little girl of about ten years of age, but she refused to speak, or no coaxing or commanding could evoke make her raise her eyes. The prosecuting attorney was non-plussed; for the girl had said nothing and could not therefore be guilty of contempt, especially considering her age. The prisoner was therefore discharged for want of evidence.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Russians Defeated in a Fitted Battle—300,000 Austrians in the Field. HALIFAX, August 17. The Royal mail steamer America, from Liverpool, August 8th, arrived last night about five o'clock.

The news from the Danube continues generally favorable to the allies, but nothing decisive had taken place on the morning of the 8th.

The Russians are stated to have attacked the Turkish and French camps at Gironvo, but were defeated with the loss of 2,000 killed, and a large number of prisoners.